SHS

DepED
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Discipline and Ideas in the Social Sciences

Quarter 1 - Module 2: Nature and Functions of Social Science Disciplines With the Humanities

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
REGION V BICOL

GOVERNMENT PROPERTY
NOT FOR SALE

Discipline and Ideas in the Social Sciences – SHS Grade 11/12
Quarter 1 – Week 2
Module 2: Nature and Functions of Social Science Disciplines with the Humanities

Republic Act 8293, section 176 states that: No copyright shall subsist in any work of the Government of the Philippines. However, prior approval of the government agency or office wherein the work is created shall be necessary for the exploitation of such work for a profit. Such agency or office may, among other things, impose as a condition the payment of royalties.

Borrowed materials (i.e., songs, stories, poems, pictures, photos, brand names, trademarks, etc.) included in this book are owned by their respective copyright holders. Every effort has been exerted to locate and seek permission to use these materials from their respective copyright owners. The publisher and authors do not represent nor claim ownership over them.

Regional Director: Gilbert T. Sadsad
Assistant Regional Director: Jessie L. Amin

Development Team of the Module

Writer: Francis Hassel N. Pedido, Pamplona NHS, Camarines Sur
Language Editor: Mary Grace E. Caceres, Pamplona NHS, Camarines Sur
Editors: Alvin S. Castañeda, San Vicente NHS, Camarines Sur and
Ryan M. Paredes, Pamukid NHS, Camarines Sur
Reviewers: Mariben D. Berja, Camarines Sur
Illustrators: Evan Lee P. Leonem, Milaor CS, Camarines Sur
Alvin G. Alejandro, Ysiro ES, Antipolo City
Abegael S. Arindaeng, Dalipay HS, Camarines Sur
Layout Artist: Rosemarie Miraña, Goa Science HS, Camarines Sur

For teaching purposes only
Not for sale

Regional Center Site, Rawis, Legazpi City 4500
0917 178 1288
region5@deped.gov.ph

No. CIP/5327/18/04/1032

Introduction

Society is the place where social interactions and the human relationship with his/her environment happens. On the other hand, humans are the prime movers of interactions, and they cause changes that occur in our society. Because of human eagerness to explain what is happening in the world, it resulted in the birth of the three major divisions of sciences: the social sciences, natural sciences, and humanities. These sciences are interrelated with the common primary goal to explain how man is influenced by society and how society is shaped by man.

As a Senior High School student, some of your responsibilities are increasing your knowledge, widening your awareness, and deepening your understanding of our world. As humans interacting with society, we need to study the sciences and the disciplines that will significantly help us make sense of the things around us.

In this module, you will learn the nature and functions of humanities.

Objectives

MOST ESSENTIAL LEARNING COMPETENCY:
Differentiate the nature and functions of Social Science disciplines with the natural sciences and humanities.

At the end of the module, you should be able to:

1. Discuss the nature and functions of Social Science disciplines with the humanities;
2. Identify carefully the importance of nature and functions of Social Science disciplines with the humanities in our real-life situations; and
3. Cite practical real-life situations that can distinguish social sciences to humanities.

Since you already knew our target for this module, are you ready to learn more? I hope that you will enjoy all the activities and reading materials we prepared for you. Good luck and happy learning to you.

Vocabulary List

1. **Humanities** - the branches of learning (such as philosophy, arts, or languages) that investigate human constructs and concerns as opposed to natural processes (as in physics or chemistry) and social relations (as in anthropology or economics)
2. **Science -** knowledge or a system of knowledge covering general truths or the operation of general laws especially as obtained and tested through scientific method
3. **Social Science** – a branch of science that deals with the institutions and functioning of human society and with the interpersonal relationships of individuals as members of society

Pre-Test

DIRECTIONS. Choose the best answer to the following questions/statements below. Write the chosen letter on a separate sheet of paper.

1. Which of the following statements does BEST describe humanities?
   A. The branch of learning that investigate human constructs and concerns as opposed to natural processes and social relations.
   B. It is an academic discipline integrated into natural science and social sciences.
   C. Both A and B.
   D. None of the above.

2. The following are branches of Humanities, EXCEPT:
   A. Anthropology B. Archaeology C. Biology D. Law

3. It refers to the study and interpretation of the record of humans, societies, institutions, and any topic that has changed over time.
   A. Anthropology B. Archaeology C. History D. Law

4. It refers to forms of art in which artists use their voices, bodies, or inanimate objects to convey artistic expression.
   A. Visual Arts B. Performing Arts C. Classics D. Literature

For teaching purposes only
Not for sale

5. It deals with the analysis of language, vocabulary, and a variety of uses of language.

A. Law and Politics B. Linguistics C. Classics D. Archeology

6. It refers to art forms such as painting, drawing, printmaking, sculpture, ceramics, photography, video, filmmaking, design, crafts, and architecture.

A. Visual Arts B. Performing Arts C. Classics D. Literature

7. What are the similarities between Social Sciences and Humanities?

A. They are both concerned with humans and society.
B. They deal with culture and social interaction.
C. Both A and B.
D. None of the above.

8. What are the nature and functions of social sciences and humanities?

I. The academic discipline part of the body of knowledge
II. Deals with the institutions and functioning of human society and with the interpersonal relationships of individuals as members of society
III. Deals with the study of the aspects of human society and culture
IV. Experimental, Empirical, Investigative, and Scientific

A. I and II B. III and IV C. I, II, and III D. I, II, III, and IV

9. What is the difference between social sciences and humanities?

A. There is no difference between Social Sciences and Humanities; they are both the same in nature and functions.
B. Social Sciences are much concerned with how humans interact with their society; however, Humanities deal with human society and culture.
C. Humanities focus on nature, and Social Sciences focus on society.
D. Humanities focus on human nature and Social Sciences on society.

10. How important is it to know the nature and functions of social sciences, natural sciences, and humanities?

A. They are different in nature, but the same in functions.
B. They are the same in nature, but different in functions.
C. They are the same in nature and functions.
D. They are integrated, interrelated, and interdisciplinary in nature and functions.

For teaching purposes only
Not for sale

LET'S CHECK THE RESULT

RATING	LEVEL
10-8	**EXCELLENT!** Congratulations! You can proceed to the next page and continue to learn the lesson.
7-5	**BETTER!** You can go back to those lessons that you've missed and continue.
4-3	**VERY GOOD!** You can improve your knowledge and continue to learn the next lesson.
2-0	**NEEDS IMPROVEMENT!** This module will help you to learn better with the new lesson. You can do it. Let's open the next page.

In this module, we will learn the nature and functions of Social Science disciplines with the Humanities.

WEEK 2

LESSON 1 - NATURE AND FUNCTION OF SOCIAL SCIENCES WITH THE HUMANITIES

A. General Concepts and Historical Background

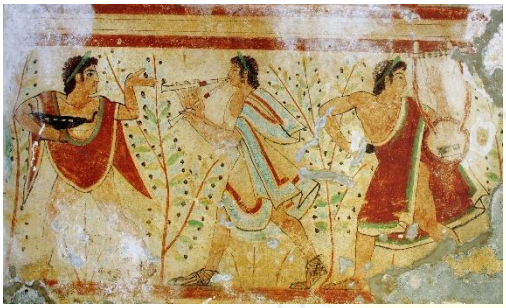
https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/4/49/%22The_School_of_Athens%22_by_Raffaello_Sanzio_da_Urbino.jpg

Humanities are academic disciplines that deal with the study of the aspects of human society and culture. Humanists or humanity scholars are the terms used to call the intellectuals studying humanities. It is one of the highlighted disciplines during the Renaissance Period. They were integrated into natural science and social science, which primarily use critical or speculative and empirical methodology.

REGION V BICOL
For teaching purposes only
Not for sale

The history of humanities started in Ancient Greece since there was wide-ranging education of citizens in their early society. In Ancient Rome, they introduced the seven liberal arts involving grammar, rhetoric, logic, arithmetic, geometry, astronomy, and music. These liberal arts were also used during medieval times, primarily in education because humanities were considered as “ways of doing."

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ancient_Greece#/media/File:Parthenon_(30276156187).jpg



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ancient_Rome#/media/File:Danseurs_et_musiciens,_tombe_des_l%C3%A9opards.jpg

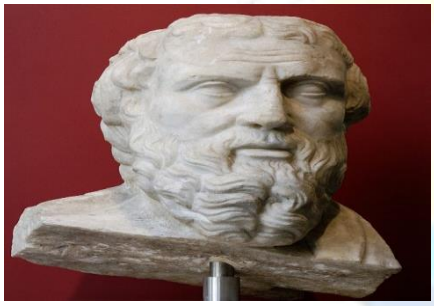
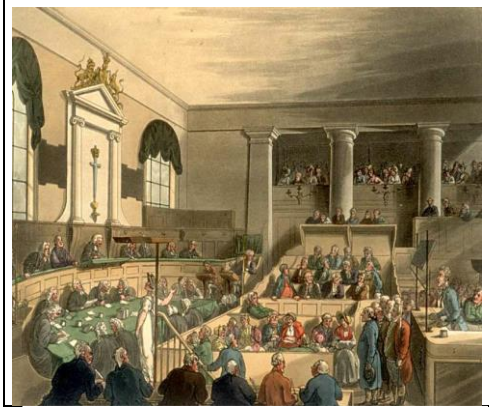
During the 15th century in the Renaissance period, a major shift occurred in Humanities- from being regarded as traditional subjects and fields into literature and history. In the 20th century, the postmodernist movement sought to redefine the humanities into more egalitarian, which is suitable in a democratic society unlike during Ancient Greece and Rome, wherein Humanities were not entirely democratic in nature.

B. Branches

The following are the salient points of the different branches of humanities:

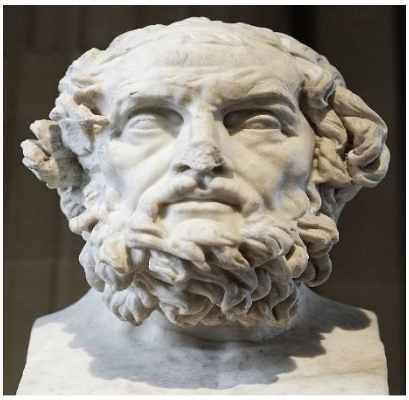
BRANCHES OF HUMANITIES	DESCRIPTIONS
Anthropology https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vitruvian_Man#/media/File:Da_Vinci_Vitruve_Luc_Viatour.jp	✓ It is the holistic "science of humans," a science of the totality of human existence. ✓ This discipline deals with the integration of different aspects of the social sciences, humanities, and human biology.
Archaeology https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Control_of_fire_by_early_humans#/media/File:Diorama,_cavemen_-_National_Museum_of_Mongolian_History.jpg	✓ It is the study of human activity through the recovery and analysis of material culture. ✓ The archaeological records involve fossils, artifacts, architecture, biofacts or ecofacts, and cultural landscapes. ✓ Archaeology can be considered both as social science and a branch of the humanities. ✓ It has various goals, which range from understanding cultural history to reconstructing past lifeways to documenting and explaining changes in human societies

hing purposes only
Not for sale

	through time in the pre-historic and historical records.
Classics https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Control_of_fire_by_early_humans#/media/File:Diorama,_cavemen_-National_Museum_of_Mongolian_History.jpg	✓ The word *classics* is originated from the Latin adjective "*classicus,"* meaning "belonging to the highest class of citizens." The term was initially used to describe the members of the highest class in ancient Rome. ✓ Classics is also known as "classical studies," the study of classical antiquity referring to the classical era. The classical period of the Western world traditionally refers to the study of Classical Greek and Roman literature in their original languages of Ancient Greek and Latin, respectively. It may also include the study of Greco-Roman philosophy, history, and archaeology as secondary subjects.
History  **HERODOTUS "Father of History"** https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History#/media/File:Herodotus_Massimo_Inv124478.jpg	✓ It is the systematic study of the collected information about the past. ✓ It refers to the study and interpretation of the record of humans, societies, institutions, and any topic that has changed over time.
Linguistics and Languages	✓ It is the scientific study of language generally considered a social science, a natural science, and humanities. ✓ It deals with the analysis of language, vocabulary, and a variety of uses of language.
Law and Politics  https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Humanities#/media/File:Old_Bailey_Microcosm_edited.jpg	✓ It comes from the Old English "*lagu,"* which means something laid down or fixed, and the adjective *legal* comes from the Latin word "lex." ✓ It also means to rule or system of rules in the form of enforceable through institutions. ✓ It involves authority, command of a sovereign, and legal policy where both humans and society are benefited.

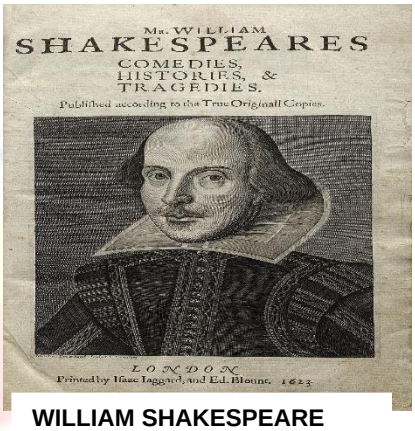
For teaching purposes only
Not for Sale

Literature



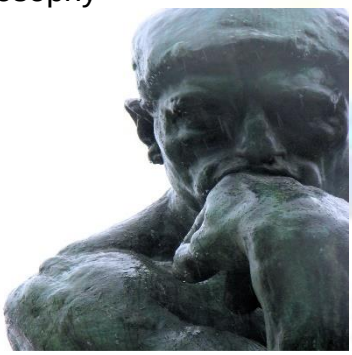
HOMER "The Famous Greek Poet"
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Humanities#/media/File:Homeros_Caetani_Louvre_Ma440_n2.jpg

- ✓ It comes from the Latin word "literatura/litteratura," derived itself from "littera," which means letter or handwriting or writing formed with letters.
- ✓ It deals with literary pieces, both written and oral.
- ✓ It is categorized into fiction, non-fiction, prose, and poetry.



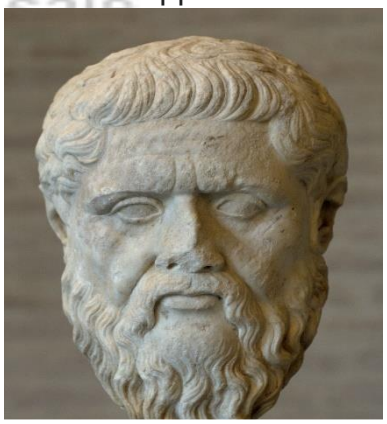
WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Humanities#/media/File:Homeros_Caetani_Louvre_Ma440_n2.jpg

Philosophy



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Contents/Philosophy_and_thinking#/media/File:The_Thinker_Musee_Rodin.jpg

- ✓ It comes from the two Greek words, "philos/philia," which means love and "sophia," which means wisdom.
- ✓ It is defined as "love of wisdom" that deals with the study of problems concerning matters such as existence, knowledge, justification, truth, justice, right and wrong, beauty, validity, mind, and language.
- ✓ Philosophy is distinguished from using the human mind and wisdom to address issues into a critical, generally systematic approach and its reliance on reasoned argument, rather than experimental approach.



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Humanities#/media/File:Head_Platon_Glyptothek_Munich_548.jpg

DEPARTMENT OF
For teaching purposes only
Not for sale

Religion https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Humanities#/media/File:God_the_Geometer.jpg	✓ It comes from the two Latin words “re” which means again, and “ligare,” which means “to connect”. ✓ It is defined as a social-cultural system of designated behaviors and practices, morals, worldviews, texts, sanctified places, prophecies, ethics, or organizations, that relate humanity to supernatural, transcendental, or spiritual elements.
Performing Arts https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Humanities#/media/File:Mozarteum_grosser_saal_buehne_mit_orchester.jpg	✓ It refers to forms of art in which artists use their voices, bodies, or inanimate objects to convey artistic expression. ✓ The performing arts are intended to express one's emotions and feelings. ✓ Performing arts, includes acrobatics, busking, comedy, dance, film, magic, music, opera, juggling, marching arts, such as brass bands, and theatre performance.
Visual Arts https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Humanities#/media/File:Mona_Lisa,_by_Leonardo_da_Vinci,_from_C2RMF_retouched.jpg	✓ It refers to art forms such as painting, drawing, printmaking, sculpture, ceramics, photography, video, filmmaking, design, crafts, and architecture. ✓ It includes many artistic disciplines such as performing arts, conceptual art, textile arts also involve aspects of visual arts as well as arts of other types and even fine arts. ✓ Also included within the visual arts are the applied arts such as industrial design, graphic design, fashion design, interior design, and decorative art.

Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Humanities

LESSON 2 - SOCIAL SCIENCES DISCIPLINE ARE INTEGRATED, INTERRELATED, AND INTERDISCIPLINARY TO THE NATURAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES

SUMMARY OF CONCEPTS

Social Sciences, as an academic discipline, is integrated and interrelated to other disciplines such as natural sciences and humanities. They are not contradicting the body of knowledge but instead, they collaborate to deepen and give more constructive and science-based bodies of knowledge of what is happening to us, our society, and to the world itself.

They are integrated, interrelated, and interdisciplinary because the primary center of the study of the three bodies of knowledge is how humans influence the society and the world, the society to humans and to the world, and the world to society and humans. These disciplines are undeniably still relevant in contemporary times as humans continue to search for knowledge and contribute to the fast-changing world.

CONCEPTS	BODY OF KNOWLEDGE		
	Social Sciences	**Natural Sciences**	**Humanities**
Nature	The academic discipline part of the body of knowledge	The academic discipline part of the body of knowledge	The academic discipline part of the body of knowledge
Function	Deals with the institutions and functioning of human society and with the interpersonal relationships of individuals as members of society	Deals with explaining concurrent and existing theories and changes happening to humans, the environment, society, and the world.	Deals with the study of the aspects of human society and culture
Methodology	Speculative Experiential Scientific and Logical	Empirical Experimental Scientific and Logical	Speculative Experiential Scientific and Abstract

For teaching purposes only
Not for sale

Practice Task 1

TASK NO. 1. DATA RETRIEVAL CHART.

DIRECTIONS: Your task is to discuss the nature and functions of Social Science disciplines with humanities. You can use the text you've read a while ago in answering this task. Write your answers on a separate sheet of paper.

A. Nature and Functions of Social Sciences Disciplines with the Humanities

ACADEMIC DISCIPLINES	NATURE AND FUNCTIONS	BRANCHES
1. Social Sciences		
2. Humanities		

B. Nature and Functions of different branches of Humanities

BRANCHES OF HUMANITIES	NATURE AND FUNCTIONS
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
6.	
7.	
8.	
9.	
10.	
11.	

For teaching purposes only
Not for sale

TASK NO. 2. MY REFLECTIVE THINKING.

DIRECTIONS: Your task is to identify the importance of nature and functions of Humanities in our real-life situations. You can use the text you read a while ago in answering this task. Give at least 5 importance and examples of it. Write your answers on a separate sheet of paper.

A. My Reflections

IMPORTANCE OF NATURE AND FUNCTIONS OF HUMANITIES	EXAMPLE OF REAL-LIFE APPLICATION
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION REGION V BICOL For teaching purposes only Not for sale

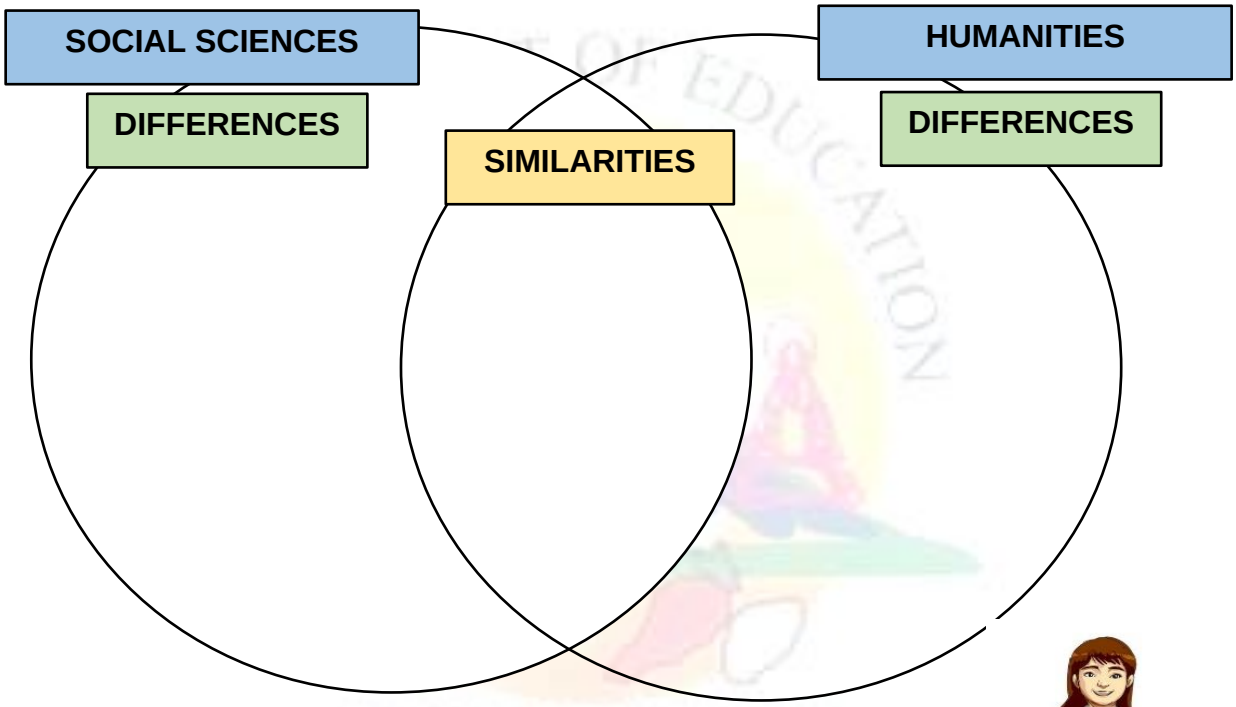
B. Reflective Questions:

1. What do you think is the significance of knowing the importance of nature and functions of social sciences disciplines with humanities in our real-life situations?
2. Identify proof that social sciences are interrelated, integrated, and interdisciplinary to humanities.

Practice Task 3

TASK NO. 3. VENN DIAGRAM

DIRECTIONS: Your task is to cite practical real-life situations that can distinguish social sciences to humanities. Give at least five (5) differences and similarities. You can go back to the text you've read in answering this task. Write your answers on a separate sheet of paper.



REGION V BICOL
For teaching purposes on
Not for sale

Post-Test

DIRECTIONS. Choose the best answer to the following questions/statements below. Use your notebook to write your answers.

1. Which of the following statements DOES NOT describes social sciences?
    I. It is an academic discipline that deals with the study of human interaction to different social institutions.

II. It is a body of knowledge that deals with nature.
III. It is a branch of science concerned with the institutions and functions of human society.
IV. It is a body of knowledge deals with human society and social interaction.

A. I and II B. III and IV C. I, II, and III D. None of the above

2. Which of the following statements does BEST describe humanities?

I. The branches of learning that investigate human constructs and concerns as opposed to natural processes and social relations.
II. It is an academic discipline integrated into natural science and social sciences.
III. It is the academic discipline that highlighted the seven liberal arts involving grammar, rhetoric, logic, arithmetic, geometry, astronomy, and music
IV. Branches of learning deals with natural processes.

A. I and II B. III and IV C. I, II, and III D. I, II, III, and IV

3. The following are branches of Humanities, EXCEPT:

A. Anthropology B. Law C. Linguistics D. Chemistry

4. It refers to forms of art in which artists use their voices, bodies, or inanimate objects to convey artistic expression.

A. Visual Arts B. Performing Arts C. Classics D. Literature

5. It deals with the analysis of language, vocabulary, and a variety of uses of language.

A. Law and Politics B. Linguistics C. Classics D. Archeology

6. What are the similarities between Social Sciences and Humanities?

A. They are both concerned with humans and society.
B. They deal with culture and social interaction.
C. Both A and B.
D. None of the above.

7. It refers to art forms such as painting, drawing, printmaking, sculpture, ceramics, photography, video, filmmaking, design, crafts, and architecture.

A. Visual Arts B. Performing Arts C. Classics D. Literature

8. What is the difference between social sciences to humanities?

I. There is no difference between Social Sciences and Humanities; they are both the same in nature and functions.

Not for sale

II. Social Sciences are much concerned with how humans interact on his/her society; however, Humanities deal with human society and culture.
III. Humanities focus on nature, and Social Sciences focus on society.
IV. Humanities focus on human society and culture; however, Social Sciences on human social institutions and functions in society.

A. I and II B. III and IV C. I and III D. II and IV

9. How important is it to know the nature and functions of social sciences, natural sciences, and humanities to each other?

I. They are different in nature but the same in functions.
II. They are the same in nature but different in functions.
III. They are the same in nature and functions.
IV. They are integrated, interrelated, and interdisciplinary in nature and functions.
V. They are interdisciplinary, and they are helping each other to deepen and give a more constructive and science-based explanation of what is happening in ourselves, society, and the world itself.

A. I, II, and III B. IV and V C. I, II, III, and IV D. I and II

10. What are the nature and functions of social sciences and humanities?

I. The academic discipline part of the body of knowledge
II. Deals with the institutions and functioning of human society and with the interpersonal relationships of individuals as members of society
III. Deals with the study of the aspects of human society and culture
IV. Experimental, Empirical, Investigative, and Scientific

A. I and II B. III and IV C. I, II, and III D. I, II, III, and IV

LET'S CHECK THE RESULT

RATING	LEVEL
10-8	**EXCELLENT!** Congratulations! You can proceed to the next page and continue to learn the lesson.
7-5	**BETTER!** You can go back to those lessons that you've missed and continue.
4-3	**VERY GOOD!** You can improve your knowledge and continue to learn the next lesson.
2-0	**NEEDS IMPROVEMENT!** This module will help you to learn better with the new lesson. You can do it. Let's open the next page.

REGION V BICOL
For teaching purposes only
Not for sale

Additional Activities

TASK NO. 4. MY SHOUT OUT POEM.

DIRECTIONS: Your task is to make a shout out poem about what you have learned on the lessons in humanities. You can review the text you've read to get an idea out of it. Write your answers on a separate sheet of paper.

Guidelines:

1. Your poem can be free verse
2. Minimum of 3 and maximum of 5 stanzas
3. The theme should only focus on the nature, functions, and importance of humanities.

_____
(Title)

_____
_____
_____
_____

_____
_____
_____
_____

_____
_____
_____
_____

_____
_____
_____
_____

_____
_____
_____
_____

Rubrics for POEM WRITING.

CATEGORY	Exceptional (4)	Good Work (3)	Developing (2)	Beginning (1)	SCORE
Focus on Assigned Topic	The entire poem is related to the assigned topic and allows the reader to understand much more about the topic.	Most of the poem is related to the assigned topic. The poem wanders off at one point, but the reader can still learn something about the topic.	Some of the poems are related to the assigned topic, but a reader does not learn much about the topic.	No attempt has been made to relate the poem to the assigned topic.	
Creativity	The poem contains many creative details and/or descriptions that contribute to the reader's enjoyment. The author has used his imagination.	The poem contains a few creative details and/or descriptions that contribute to the reader's enjoyment. The author has used his imagination.	The poem contains a few creative details and/or descriptions, but they distract from the poem. The author has tried to use his imagination.	There is little evidence of creativity in the poem. The author does not seem to have used much imagination.	
Spelling and Punctuation	There are no spelling or punctuation errors in the final draft.	There is one spelling or punctuation error in the final draft.	There are 2-3 spelling and punctuation errors in the final draft.	The final draft has more than 3 spelling and punctuation errors.	
Title	The title is creative, sparks interest and is related to the poem and topic.	The title is related to the poem and topic.	The title is present but does not appear to be related to the poem and topic.	No title.	
Imagery	Many vivid, descriptive words are used. The reader can picture the imagery in the poem.	Some vivid, descriptive words are used. The reader can somewhat picture the imagery in the poem.	The reader can figure out what to picture in the poem, but the author didn't supply much detail.	The reader has trouble figuring out what imagery the poem is using and what the author wants him/her to picture.	
				TOTAL	

Source: http://rubistar.4teachers.org/index.php?screen=ShowRubric&rubric_id=1107387&

REGION V BICOL
For teaching purposes only
Not for sale

Scoring:

Score	Numerical Rating	Adjectival Rating
20	100%	Excellent
19-18	96%	
17-16	92%	Very good
15-14	88%	
13-12	84%	Good
11-10	80%	
9-8	76%	Fair
7-6	72%	
5-4	68%	Needs Improvement
3	64%	
2	62%	
1	60%	

Answer Key

PRE-TEST		POST-TEST	
1. C	6. A	1. D	6. C
2. C	7. C	2. C	7. A
3. C	8. C	3. D	8. C
4. B	9. B	4. B	9. B
5. B	10. D	5. B	10. C

PRACTICE TASK NO. 1. DATA RETRIEVAL CHART.

A. The answer may vary.
B. The answer may vary.

PRACTICE TASK NO. 2. MY REFLECTIVE THINKING.

PRACTICE TASK NO. 3. VENN DIAGRAM. – The answer may vary.

A. The answer may vary.
B. The answer may vary.

ADDITIONAL ACTIVITY. MY SHOUT OUT POEM. – The answer may vary.

Sources

I. PICTURES:

The Thinker, a statue by Auguste Rodin, is often used to represent philosophy.
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Contents/Philosophy_and_thinking#/media/File:The_Thinker_Musee_Rodin.jpg
Etruscan painting; dancer and musicians, Tomb of the Leopards, in Tarquinia, Italy
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ancient_Rome#/media/File:Danseurs_et_musiciens,_tombe_des_l%C3%A9opards.jpg
The Parthenon, a temple dedicated to Athena, located on the Acropolis in Athens, is one of the most representative symbols of the culture and sophistication of the ancient Greeks.
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ancient_Greece#/media/File:Parthenon_(30276156187).jpg
***David*, by Michelangelo (1501–1504), Accademia di Belle Arti, Florence, Italy, is a masterpiece of Renaissance and world art.**
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Renaissance#/media/File:Michelangelo's_David_2015.jpg
"The School of Athens" by Raffaello Sanzio sa Urbino
https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/4/49/%22The_School_of_Athens%22_by_Raffaello_Sanzio_da_Urbino.jpg
Shakespeare wrote some of the most acclaimed works in English literature.
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Humanities#/media/File:First_Folio.jpg
***Mona Lisa*, by Leonardo da Vinci, is one of the most recognizable artistic paintings in the world.**
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Humanities#/media/File:Mona_Lisa,_by_Leonardo_da_Vinci,_from_C2RMF_retouched.jpg
The compass in this 13th-century manuscript is a symbol of God's act of creation.

Not for sale

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Humanities#/media/File:God_the_Geometer.jpg
Concert in the Mozarteum, Salzburg
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Humanities#/media/File:Mozarteum_grosser_saal_buehne_mit_orchester.jpg
The philosopher Plato – Roman copy of a work by Silanion for the Academia in Athens (c. 370 BC)
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Humanities#/media/File:Head_Platon_Glyptothek_Munich_548.jpg
Bust of Homer, the most famous Greek poet
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Humanities#/media/File:Homeros_Caetani_Louvre_Ma440_n2.jpg
A trial at a criminal court, the Old Bailey in London
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Humanities#/media/File:Old_Bailey_Microcosm_edited.jpg
Herodotus (c. 484 BC – c. 425 BC), often considered the "father of history"
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History#/media/File:Herodotus_Massimo_Inv124478.jpg

II. ARTICLES:

Humanities - https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Humanities
Science - https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/science
Social Science - https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Social_science
Classics - https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Classics
Literature - https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Literature
Religion - https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Religion
Performing Arts - https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Performing_arts
Visual Arts - https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Visual_arts

III.DICTIONARY:

Social Science - https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/social%20science
Humanities - https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/humanities

REGION V BICOL
For teaching purposes only
Not for sale